

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 7, 1855.

The Cloven Foot.

The despicable falsehoods with which the two contemptible journals published in this place, touching the Herald of Freedom, are too low and vulgar to merit consideration. It is their dying wail, and the means they have seen fit to employ to secure southern support. The Free State, if sustained at all, will be by pro-slavery subscribers. No advocate of freedom in Kansas can longer doubt its position.

It is asserted, with how much truth we shall not now attempt to prove, that the Free State office was used the night previous to the election to get out a circular on the part of Missourians, urging the laboring classes from Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., to sustain the pro-slavery party; and that on the morning of the election they actually printed the tickets of that party. The following base slander upon the North is in keeping with the general character of that paper:

"We have never yet known of anything connected with the extension of slavery that aroused the North, especially if it was attended with a little pecuniary expense. The only impression that the outrages at the election for Delegate was to afford a theme for a few Free-soil speeches, and a number of indignant editorials. The wealthy and distinguished lovers of freedom at the North cannot be aroused if it is going to cost them a quarter, whereas, a poor Missourian, not worth \$100 in all, will freely spend one half that in coming to Kansas to vote the pro-slavery ticket."

"It is the part of the North to boast; it is that of the South to act. The opposition to slavery in the North arises chiefly from a love of money, and not out of regard for the negro's right. If they can make anything pecuniarily by making Kansas free, they are in favor of it, but not otherwise. Southern men make the promotion of the slave interest the first, last, and only object of thought. Northern men make opposition to slavery the last consideration, and only then when there is a chance to make something out of it. This is partially the difference between northern and southern devotees to their institutions."

Regular Kansas River Packet.

We are happy to see that our old friend, Captain Mott Morrison, has secured the steamer *Financier* No. 2 as a regular packet in the Kansas river. Captain M. is one of our oldest and best known river men, and from his long experience in the Missouri and Kansas rivers, we predict for him a most successful season. Passengers and shippers can rely upon the *Financier* as a thorough, energetic business man, and we can recommend him as such to our friends in the new Territory.—*St. Louis Republican*.

A letter from B. Slater, Esq., of the 30th ult., states that the *Financier* was to leave St. Louis on Monday last for this port. J. Riddleberger & Co., at Kansas City, Mo., will act as agents for the *Financier* at that point, and C. H. Manx, who is for the present with us at the Herald of Freedom office, will look after the interest of the boat in Lawrence.

It will be a source of much joy to our people to see a steamer plying regularly between this point and St. Louis, and all will extend to such an enterprise every aid in their power.

The Governor.

Our news from the Governor, at the Shawnee Mission, is down to Friday noon. The state of matters there had assumed a pacific aspect, and no apprehensions of violence to any one were entertained. It is represented that a committee from Missouri waited upon the Governor and told him he had the choice of one of three things: "To sign the certificates of election within fifteen minutes, to resign, or hang." The response was ready: "Gentlemen, my mind is made up without further advice; I shall hang." The fact that the Governor is still living is conclusive evidence that he was deemed risky business to attempt mob violence on the Executive of Kansas. He had friends in the crowd who would have been at home in a practical enforcement of this threat.

"The Traitor Rebuked."

This is the heading of a circular received by us on Wednesday, purporting to be from Lawrence, Kansas, and mailed at Westport, Missouri. The Herald of Freedom is charged as a traitor, and the rebuker appears to be one E. Chapman. He charges the Herald with being a deadly foe to freedom, a slanderer of the poor, &c. We happen to be acquainted with the Herald, and know the whole charge to be a base slander. The rebuker forgot to pay his letter postage on the document, and that of itself is enough to convince anybody now-a-days that he was a superlatively mean scoundrel. This kind of slanders will catch no gaudy crowd East.—*E. I. Pendulum, March 3.*

E. Chapman, who forwarded the article above alluded to in the eastern papers, with the view of injuring us, has the pro-slavery candidate in this election district for Council. That fact of itself is sufficient to tell who is the "traitor."

Settlement on the Big Blue.

Mr. L. P. Lincoln, recently from Boston, has located with a party of from sixty to seventy men on the Big Blue. He represents the country as very beautiful, and the company well pleased with their location. They purpose sending back for their families as soon as they can prepare places to receive them. Mr. L. has gone back to Boston to transact some business, and will return to Kansas with another party in a few weeks.

St. Louis.

The white population of St. Louis, according to a recent census report of that city, is 94,686; and the colored population is 2,956; making in the aggregate 97,642; an increase of about 12,000 since the census of 1852-3. The entire population of the city and suburbs is about 120,000.

General Intelligence.

Harmony.

It was said prior to the late election that there would be a division between eastern and western men at the ballot-box, and that there would be two sets of Free State tickets in the field; but as fortune would have it, those who prognosticated such results, and who labored so diligently to make their predictions good, were disappointed. Instead of a division, the utmost harmony prevailed. All labored hand-in-hand to secure the triumph of their principles, and were equally disgusted with the outrages which were perpetrated on the rights of the elector. Had any violence been attempted against the person or property of a single citizen, it would have been a united front, and working together.

Dedicated Rich.

It is represented that the candidates of the Missourians, whose election to the Legislative Assembly of Kansas was contested, convened at the Shawnee Methodist Mission last week, and organized by electing Mr. Johnson Speaker. They located the capital temporarily at the Shawnee Mission, and transacted some other business which they have not seen proper to make public—as they sat with closed doors. The farce is a laughable one, and will offset against some of the excitement of the preceding week.

Contested Elections.

The Governor has granted certificates of election to some nine Councilmen and sixteen Representatives. Among the former who are declared legally elected, we observe the name of our friend Mr. F. Conway, Esq., of Pawnee. The Governor threw out the votes of the Marysville Precinct, on account of informality in the proceedings; this left Mr. C. with a respectable majority.

Kansas.

The 21 Kansas, under the auspices of the N. E. Emigrant Aid Company, left Boston on the 20th of March, and arrived at Kansas City, on board the steamer *Kate Swinney*, on the 21st of April. The party consisted of 170 persons, and were under the superintendence of J. T. Farwell, of Fitchburg, Mass., while on the route.

Lectures in Pennsylvania.

We observe by the Pennsylvania papers that Dr. Charles Lakin is in that State lecturing on Kansas, its climate, natural advantages, mineral and agricultural importance, &c. At last advice he was in the vicinity of Lawrence. His lectures will be instructive, and from our knowledge of the man we have no doubt they will be strictly reliable.

A Poor Sneak.

We had hoped that our cotemporary of the Tribune had reformed, and that for the future decency would govern his columns. But it seems he cannot avoid showing his ears, notwithstanding the lion's skin in which he is enshrouded. Poor simperton, he may ridicule us as much as he pleases, but he will learn in due time that envy will punish itself.

Present to the Kansas Atheneum.

The publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Messrs. Geo. & Chas. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., have donated a copy of this valuable work to the Kansas Atheneum. The copy was forwarded by the hand of our friend Mr. Joseph Savage, who has just arrived in this city, and deposited his charge with the Librarian, S. N. Wood, Esq.

Old settlers along the border in Missouri.

represent that but little rain falls here until in June; that then it does not stop to rain but literally pours, coming in complete floods. If this is the case, it will be well to be ready to receive it when it comes. There is nearly two months to prepare for it.

Indians.

The Kaw Indians have a temporary encampment about a mile west of this city. It is said they number about seventy persons, and have a large number of buffalo skins which they offer for sale at a low rate.

Good.

By a notice in another place it will be observed that postage on letters in future must, in all cases, be paid in advance. Unless this is done the Postmasters of course refuse to forward, and the people fail to receive these annoying documents.

Resolved.

That our brief connection with this boat will always be remembered with feelings of cordial satisfaction. Resolved, That we cheerfully commend the *Kate Swinney* to all who have occasion to traverse the river.

It was also moved.

That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to Captain Chouteau and the officers of the boat, and that the resolutions be published in the Herald of Freedom, the St. Louis Republican, and also in the New York and Boston papers.

Signed in behalf of 170 Kansas emigrants.

JOHN T. FARWELL, Ch'n.

W. M. NEWTON, Secretary.

Shameful Dishonesty.

As a proof of the extensive adulteration of liquor in this country, it is stated that more pure wine is drunk in the United States in one year, than was through the Custom-house in ten; that more champagne is consumed in America alone than the whole champagne district produces; that cognac brandy costs four times as much in France, where it is made, as it is retailed for in our grogshops; and that the failure of the whole grape crop in France produced no apparent diminution in quantity, nor increase in the price of the wine.

Young America at the Northwest.

Some idea of the rapid strides that "Young America" is making, may be gathered from the fact that just fourteen years ago but a single house, and that a log cabin, stood upon what is now the site of St. Paul, Minnesota, a city—supports four daily newspapers, and where upwards of forty-thousand passengers have been landed within a year.

General Intelligence.

Emigration to Kansas.

Judging from the notices in the papers in the free States, emigration to Kansas is a great feature of the day. We have seen nothing like it in extent since the rush to California that followed the discovery of the gold mines. The general character of the emigrants, also, is of a high order as to intelligence and means. Between one and two hundred leave Boston weekly under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society; and so great is the rush, that they contemplate making two parties weekly in future, which will be joined by large numbers at points on the route.

But few are aware.

how many are embarking at this point. From facts we have recently learned, there are not less than 600 persons in Cincinnati alone getting ready to leave in a few weeks. About 150 Germans marched down Main st. a few days since, preceded by a band of music, and took passage on the steamer *Duke*, with their families and effects, comprising a goodly assortment of agricultural tools, machinery, fruit trees, &c.

Another party of excellent families

from Kentucky, called the Kentucky Kansas Association, have chartered the steamer *Express*, and will start to-day or tomorrow. About 200 will leave on this trip, and as many more will follow in a few weeks, as fast as preparations can be made for their reception. This party is composed of men of the right stamp; they are all strong and sturdy, and temperance men, in easy circumstances, with a good sprinkling of educated and professional persons. They take with them a frame school-house, ten of Hinkle's cogwheels, a steam-engine, Durham cattle, four oxen, horses, a surveyor on the Lexington and Corvington railroad, is President of this Association. He is now in Kansas, and has laid out a town for his Association on Kansas river, eight miles below Fort Riley, and named it Ashland. The neighborhood is pleasant, healthy, and well-watered, with good building stone.

A large party is also forming in Wayne

county, Indiana, in some respect co-operative, a part of which will start immediately, with a steam-engine, saw-mill, and extensive machinery, fruit trees, seeds, cattle, &c., and prepare for the reception of others. The Association expects to take out 600 families during the season.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Campaign Against the Indians.

The expedition against the Indians of the Plains, which is understood to be in preparation for the ensuing season, attracts much attention. According to the St. Louis Republican, it will be commanded by General Harney, of the U. S. Army, a leader whose experience and ability admirably adapted him for such an enterprise. With such a head, the expedition must be a thorough and a successful one, provided the War Department makes the requisite preparations. It is, however, a serious and difficult affair. Of this all must feel satisfied who know the habits of these Bedouins of the West. All or nearly all their warriors are excellent horsemen, and mounted upon their fleet-footed steeds, pursuit seems almost sure. Any force sent against them must be well provided with light-cavalry to be effective. Some of the vagabond tribes of the plains have been gradually growing more and more insolent towards the whites, and committing depredations whenever occasion offered.

On the safety of our emigrant bands

travelling through their hostile territory, unless that be done thoroughly, the emigrant trail must be abandoned to the savages who infest it. Now that our hardy pioneers are founding villages and cities, and erecting farm houses and mills all through Kansas and Nebraska, this protection is absolutely necessary to insure the permanency of our settlements. The savages' plundering, who have so long depredated upon the trading and emigrant caravans, must, and we have no doubt, will be brought to a whole some lesson.—*Indian Daily, Lancaster, Pa.*

Complimentary Meeting.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamer *Kate Swinney*, held in the cabin of said boat on the 24th of April, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,

We have passed from St. Louis to Kansas city on the packet *Kate Swinney*, P. M. CHOUTEAU, Master, and have experienced such treatment as constrains us to award the highest praise to the boat and her officers; therefore,

Resolved,

That we deem this the highest praise, that though the state of the river has necessarily rendered our passage long, yet the accommodations and good management of the boat, her excellent table, and above all, her courtesy, assiduity, and fidelity of all in charge, have never permitted it to become tedious.

Resolved,

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The Prospect of a Decline in Wages.

With a general stagnation in business, and consequent want of employment among mechanics and laborers at the East, we have not been surprised to see speculations in the leading journals of that section, for a few weeks back, upon a decline of wages in all departments of industry. This they regard as a settled fact, an inevitable contingency, to which those who have only labor to offer in the market must reconcile themselves as well as they can, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for them. One New York paper, we observe, goes so far as to say that the demands of workmen have been too high for some years back—so high, indeed, as to render it impossible for employers to make a living profit by their business, and thus becoming a direct cause of the present inability of some of them to furnish any employment at all. Another New York journal estimates that during the last year, several millions of dollars have been paid for labor in that city over and above what has been returned to employers in the shape of profits. This may at first thought seem an extravagant estimate, but we are inclined to believe it is no exaggeration, if it even comes up to the actual facts of the case. We do not intend all the various speculations of our eastern cotemporaries, but present them as a portion of the history of the prevalent hard times. In one point, however, we quite agree with them—that wages at the East, and to some extent everywhere, must fall to a lower point than they have yet reached. The question does not turn upon justice, philanthropy, or expediency, but upon the dire necessities of all classes. A securing exception of the very wealthy, with independent money incomes, might be made; but even their resources are not placed beyond extraordinary contingencies, and they must conform to the general rule of the market. The law of supply and demand—whether a harsh or beneficial rule—must govern the price of labor as well as that of every other commodity.

Mean time, those who have labor to

sell, are protesting against the threatened decline in wages. They say they cannot live for less than they are now receiving, and they refer to a reference to the high rents, the high prices of provisions, and the unprecedented cost of living in other respects. Their argument, it must be confessed, is sound and logical, but there is another side of it to be presented. Hear Mr. Greeley on this point:

"Stop, gentlemen! let us look into this business. You say you can't afford to work for twelve shillings, or twenty shillings, or whatever the reduced rate may be, and for that reason must have more. Do you pay labor, (or its product, which is the same thing) on the principle which is the same thing? Do you pay fourteen shillings each for shirts, so as to afford the seamstresses who make them a fair living, when you can buy as good in the market for twelve? Suppose a grocer were to ask you to buy his tea, coffee, sugar, or whatever other article he deals in, at a certain price, because that was the lowest at which he could afford it, though others were selling either side of him ten or fifteen per cent. lower—would you not laugh at him? Would you not say—'My good fellow, what you can afford to do is nobody's business but your own; if you have made a bad venture, let that teach you wisdom for the future; but what you can or can't afford, is no concern of ours. If you can sell us groceries on better terms than we can obtain elsewhere, we are ready to buy; if not, we shall go to him who sells cheaper.' Now, if the merchantman sells his commodity at what it will fetch, whether at a profit or at a loss, how can you require him to buy yours, not for what it is worth in the market, but for what you think it ought to bring to afford you a fair living? How is he to live, if he must buy for what the seller sees fit to ask, and sell for what he can get?"

Appointments by the President.

The Washington papers contain a column of appointments made by the President during the last days of the session of Congress. We copy a few of them that may be of some interest to our readers:

Eli R. Doyle, of Nebraska, to be

Minister to that Territory.

Maxwell MacCallin, of Pennsylvania,

Indian Agent for Oage River agency, vice Eli Moore.

Benjamin F. Robinson, of Kansas

Territory, for Delaware Indians.

John Montgomery, of Kansas

Territory, for Kansas Indians.

John W. Whitfield, of Kansas

Territory, for Upper Kansas Indians.

Edwin A. C. Hatch, of Minnesota

Territory, for the Blackfoot and other neighboring tribes.

Robert Campbell, of Ohio, for the

Kapoo Indians.

Robert C. Miller, of Kansas

Territory, for the Shawnee and Wyandots.

Thomas S. Swiss, of Illinois, for the

Upper Plate agency, vice John W. Whitfield.

James R. Vineyard, of Sacramento

city, for California.

John A. Parker, of Virginia, Register

of Land Office, Nebraska.

Eli Moore, of New York, Register

of Land Office, Kansas.

Addison R. Gilmore, of Nebraska,

Receiver of Public Money for Land Office in Nebraska.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Kansas,

Receiver for that Territory.

Abolitionist.

Hon. B. F. Wade, United States Senator from Ohio, opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill during every stage of its progress through Congress, by which he incurred the displeasure of southern members. In their usual bragadoocio style they came down on him, charging him with being a traitor to his country, and with having sold his conscience to the slave. Having the floor, and replying to some of their charges, he said: "Whatever reputation I may have at home, while I remain a member of the United States Senate I wish to be known and recognized of all men as an Abolitionist, and that of the most ardent kind." Since the passage of the 30th ult. we feel very much inclined to occupy the same position as FRANK WADE. If slavery converts men into such characters as was witnessed in this place a week ago, the sooner the institution is abolished the better it will be for all concerned.

Personal.

By Mr. Slaters' card it will be observed that he has removed his office to No. 19 Levee, St. Louis. Our eastern readers who purpose coming to Kansas, should bear this fact in mind.

Letter from a Returned Pioneer.

Lockport, Erie co., Pa., March 26, 1855.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM.—Agreeably to your request, I take this opportunity to advise you of my safe arrival home; also, to describe the dreary aspect of the country here, after fasting the eye so long on the beautiful plains of Kansas. I left Kansas city March 13th, and arrived home in one week from the day I started. The cold winds and snow presented a melancholy appearance, when contrasted with the mild, spring-like weather in Kansas, that, but for kin and friends, I should wish myself back again. Through visiting, and joy at again beholding my relatives, I had not so much observed the gloomy appearance of nature, until the next morning after my arrival, a friend calling in to see me while I was describing the large, broad, rolling, and lovely prairies of Kansas, casting a look out of the window at the same time, I could not suppress an involuntary shudder, perceptible to every one present; and on explaining the cause, although they smiled rather derisively at my seeming panic, they expressed a great desire to seek a home in Kansas. I must admit it is very pleasant and agreeable to have a good house, comfortable food, and among friends to cheer and bless us, yet were my connections there, I would never consent to live in Pennsylvania. I have talked with a number of persons here, nearly all of whom have been quite prepossessed in favor of that land; and as soon as convenient I intend to return. Your friend, M. P. M.

Hedge of Live Fence.

Efforts to establish a permanent hedge of the various plants grown in England with so much success have failed in the dry, hot climate of the United States. Numerous plants indigenous in our country have also been tried with no better success, until Prof. J. B. Turner, of Illinois College, introduced the *Ostrya virginica*, or live oak, from the prairies of that State. His success has induced other farmers upon the western prairies, and also in the timbered portions of the country, to make trial of this plant for hedging purposes. These experiments have established beyond a doubt the perfect adaptation of this plant to the purpose of live fence in our climate. Owing to its peculiar growth, both root and branch, it is not affected by the heat and drought of our summers, as the tap-rooted plants are, which form the beautiful hedges of England.

A few weeks since the editor of the

Louisville Journal visited the farm of Mr. James McGraw, of Montgomery county, Ohio, for the purpose of examining a most perfect specimen of this hedge. The plants have been set four years, and the hedge is now so compact and broad at the ground that neither fox nor pig can pass it, and so high that the most unruly animal would not attempt to jump it.

At a late meeting of the Ohio State

Board of Agriculture, composed of some of the most intelligent farmers of that State, a committee was appointed to examine the hedges entered for premium, which resulted in the unanimous award to Mr. McGraw for the most perfect hedge in the State.

New Postage Act.

Notice is hereby given that, agreeably to an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1855, the following rates of postage are to be charged on and after the first day of April next, in lieu of those now established, to wit:

On every single letter conveyed in the

mail between places in the United States for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

From and after the first day of April,

pre-payment on letters is required, excepting upon such as are to or from a foreign country, or to officers of the government on official business. The franking privilege remains unchanged.

From and after the first day of January,

eighteen hundred and fifty-six, postmasters are required to place postage stamps upon all pre-paid letters on which stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

By the third section of the act the Post-

master General is authorized to establish a uniform system for the registration of valuable letters. This provision of the law will be carried into effect, and special instructions therefor will be issued to postmasters as soon as necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Post Gen.

Post Office Department, March 9, 1855.

New Yorkers for Kansas.

There are already 2,000 names on the list of the New York Kansas League, of those intending to go out early in the spring, the greater portion of whom belong to bands or companies of townsmen, who will emigrate and locate together.—*Says the New York Courier and Enquirer.*

"In some instances, ten, twenty or

thirty persons and their families are joined by a physician, a schoolmaster, &c.; others consist of mechanics, and amount still are more heterogeneous, and amount to a hundred or more. Three or four Protestant congregations are to form as many bands, each with its own pastor; and such is the character of this movement that, instead of being actuated by a dislike for restraint, they make every effort to secure to themselves and their children all the institutions and habits of the most orderly and refined society in the East. No American could be accused of any lack of self-reliance, or of being for Kansas without feeling the highest satisfaction at the credit and honor they reflect upon our country."

Kansas Emigrant Party.

A party of emigrants for Kansas, two hundred in number, left this city Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, by the Bellows Falls and Rutland route. The party was composed mostly of young and middle-aged men, strong and hearty, and in good circumstances. There were about thirty women and children in the company, who appeared lively and cheerful, although a tear now and then welled up on the cheek of a mother, as she thought of separation from friends and the associations of a past life. A song was sung as the train was about to leave the station, and when at last it moved away, cheer upon cheer bade adieu.—*Boston Journal, March 13th.*

Poetry or remarks attached to

matrimonial or obituary notices are charged for by us as advertisements, and unless paid for when presented will never be inserted. Will all who feel inclined to write lengthy poems and envelopes on the dead, or those recently married, bear this fact in mind?

The President and Col. Benton.

Shortly after the house of Col. Benton